

## THE WAR.

Rumors from the Front in Paris  
and Reports of a Battle.

## THE FRENCH NATION UNANIMOUS.

Legislative Address of Loyalty  
to Napoleon.

## MONEY POURING INTO PARIS.

"Monarchical" and Mysterious "Combi-  
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## KING WILLIAM'S TRIUMPHAL RECEPTION.

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## MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES.

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## IN FRANCE.

**Honors of a Battle—War Furore of the Nation—Rome and the Neutrals—General Changarnier's Duty—Communication with Prussia Out—German Invasion—Frontier Anxiety—The Call to Arms.**

PARIS, July 17.—A. M. There is a rumor to the effect that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is placed at 2,000 killed.

As yet this report can be traced to no reliable source.

The war feeling has taken entire control of the French people.

Yesterday the Duke of Gramont, after leaving the senate chamber, was greeted by crowds upon the streets with cheers and plaudits amounting to an ovation.

A demonstration was made in front of the residence of M. Thiers to express dissatisfaction at his course in the Corps Legislatif. This was followed by a demonstration in his favor. The latter, the *Journal de France* says, was not respectably supported and was the work of "unknown creatures." Accounts from the provinces represent that yesterday anti-Prussian demonstrations were participated in by all ages and classes with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Emperor will issue a manifesto to the States of South Germany assuring them of the good will of France.

## SECOND DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 17.—Noon.

*Le Peuple Français* (Ministerial organ) contradicts the report that the French troops have been recalled from Rome, and denies that there is any intention to recall them.

The governments of Holland and Italy will maintain an absolute neutrality as between France and Prussia.

The report that the bridges on the Belgian frontier have been destroyed is contradicted.

The *Montreux* (semi-official) says England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. France desires that the neutrality of Belgium be maintained, but will require that Prussia be held to equal responsibility. The *Montreux* thinks that, after all, England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia than of France in regard to Belgian neutrality.

The same journal holds friendly language towards Spain. It intimates that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for the Spanish throne.

## THIRD DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 17.—2 P. M.

General Changarnier will be appointed to the command of the French reserves, and will be named a Marshal of France.

## FOURTH DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 17.—3 P. M.

A Secretary of Embassy will start to-night for Berlin, to deliver to the Prussian government an official copy of the French declaration of war.

The *Montreux* opens a list for a national subscription to provide a fund to aid the government in prosecuting the war.

All the Paris journals send numerous special correspondents to the points where military operations are likely to be of interest.

Last night, by order of the Prussian authorities, railway and telegraphic communication between France and Prussia was destroyed.

## FIFTH DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 17.—2:30 P. M.

*L'Opinion Nationale* (Prince Napoleon's organ) says: "We learn from good authority that Italy has tendered to France, at the latter's option, either her friendly neutrality or unconditional aid." It adds that Prussia has offered a province to Austria in exchange for an alliance.

## SIXTH DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 17.—3:30 P. M.

Last night M. Rouher announced to the Senate that the Duke of Gramont had informed him of the invasion of French territory by the Prussians. A force of the enemy had advanced as far as Sierck, in the province of Moselle, for the purpose of destroying the railroad at that point, but had retired precipitately.

There is great activity in the fortresses of Basle. The soldiers of Baden, commanded by Prussian officers, than the ramparts and parapets.

From this morning all communication by the new bridges between the right and left banks of the Rhine is interrupted.

Demonstrations of the most enthusiastic character continue to be made in favor of the war against Prussia. Everywhere the boulevards and streets are crowded with people wild with excitement.

## SEVENTH DISPATCH.

PARIS, July 17.—3:45 P. M.

The *Journal Officiel* denies the statement that Prussian troops have entered France. Telegrams on the subject are contradictory, the latest reports being that no force of Prussians is known to have crossed the Rhine.

A decree is published this morning calling upon the members of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile of the first three corps of the army to report immediately at the chief towns of their departments in readiness for active service.

**Parliamentary Allegiance—"Monarchical Combination" Against the Empire.**

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

After the session yesterday the Senate proceeded in a body to St. Cloud, where they were received by the Emperor and Empress.

M. Rouher, President, said:—The Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. A monarchical combination injurious to the prestige and security of France had been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations Prince Leopold renounced the throne of Spain. Spain, who returns our friendship, then renounced a candidature so wounding to us. Without doubt immediate danger was thus avoided; but our legitimate complaint remains. Was it not evident that a foreign Power, to prejudice our honor and interests, wished to disturb the balance of power in Europe? Had we not the right to demand that Power guarantee against a possible recurrence of such an attempt? This is refused and the dignity of France insulted.

Your Majesty draws the sword, and the country is with you, eager for and proud of the occasion. You have waited long, but during this time you have striven to perfect the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared. Her enthusiasm proves that, like your Majesty, she will not tolerate wrong. Let our august Empress become again the depositary of the Imperial power. The great bodies of the State surround her Majesty with their absolute devotion. The nation has faith in her wisdom and energy. Let your Majesty resume with noble confidence the command of the legions he led at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has come the hour of victory is near, and soon a grateful country will decree to her children the honors of triumph; soon Germany will be freed from the domination which has oppressed her, and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of our arms. Your Majesty, who so recently received a proof of the national good will, may then once more devote yourself to reforms the realization of which is only retarded. Time only is needed to conquer.

The Emperor warmly thanked the President and members of the Senate.

**The "Sinecure of War"—Money Pouring In—No Peace Party in Paris.**

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

The French people have offered already to the government to pay double the present amount of their State taxes so as to enable Napoleon to carry on the war with Germany.

Gifts of money by individuals in support of the war are pouring into the Treasury at Paris.

MM. Thiers and Jules Favre oppose the war and war sentiment. Many police are now engaged in protecting the houses of these gentlemen from attack.

His Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial goes to the army with his father, the Emperor Napoleon.

**The Army and Treasury—Men and Money—Eugene in Paris.**

PARIS, July 17.—Evening.

It is announced that 250,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany.

The Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

A loan of six months' treasury bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of francs was taken up in a few hours; the Credit Foncier and the Bank of France made efforts to monopolize the entire amount.

The Empress arrived in Paris to-day from St. Cloud and received a popular welcome of the most enthusiastic character.

The Emperor will leave for the field on Wednesday. Private subscriptions for the army have been opened all over France, and money and other gifts are pouring in.

The popular enthusiasm is overwhelming. Passports were sent to the Count de Solms, in charge of the affairs of the Prussian Legation, the moment news was received that Prussian troops had violated the frontier.

**Troops Marching Through Paris.**

PARIS, July 17.—10 P. M.

Troops are passing through the streets to-night on their way to the frontier.

Great crowds are gathered on the sidewalks, and wildly cheer the soldiers as they pass.

At all the gardens and places of public resort patriotic demonstrations are made.

No opposition to the war is manifested; and the press "denounces" the speech of M. Thiers in the Corps Legislatif.

## Official News.

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

The *Journal du Soir* publishes the following official reports:—

Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. General Aumier, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Imperial Guard.

The regiments in the barracks at the Ecole Militaire have received orders to march on Monday.

The military posts in Paris made vacant by the departure of the troops of the line have been occupied by the Imperial Guard. All the troops in garrison in the central department of France have received orders to depart for the frontier.

**Napoleon in Council—Overwhelming Enthusiasm.**

PARIS, July 17.—Evening.

A council of Ministers, the Emperor presiding, was held at St. Cloud to-day.

The Chambers will probably dissolve at the end of the present week, after voting the budget.

## IN GERMANY.

**King William in Cologne—The People for an Invasion of France.**

BERLIN, July 17, 1870.

His Majesty King William of Prussia is at Cologne. He was received by the citizens with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Prussian people generally propose to the King and the army generals to invade the soil of France with an immense force of Germans.

## Message from the King.

HAMBURG, July 17, 1870.

King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He says he regrets the ascription which the honor of Germany ex-

acts, but will do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

## The Bavarian Army in Motion.

MUNICH, July 17, 1870.

The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, have been ordered to take the field.

**The Command in the South—Württemberg in the Field.**

LONDON, July 17, 1870.

Advices from Berlin represent that the Prince Royal, Frederick William, will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

STUTTGART VIA LONDON, July 17, 1870.

The army of Württemberg has been ordered to take the field and the Chambers have been convoked.

## IN HUNGARY.

**The National Leaders With France.**

LONDON, July 17, 1870.

A telegram from Pesth states that the chiefs of the different parties in Hungary had met there and adopted a resolution sympathizing with France, and declaring that every victory of France would be a victory for Hungary.

## IN HANNOVER.

**Popular Agitation—Prussian Vigilance.**

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

*La Patrie* states that in Hannover there is great agitation, and the Prussian general commanding that province has asked for reinforcements. The Prussian government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation to the German populations; but it will be sure to reach all parts of Germany where it could do good. Even now great numbers of French circulars are being distributed throughout the German States.

## IN DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

**Prussia "Hated" and Revolution Feared.**

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

*La Patrie* says the news from Denmark and the Duchies is excellent. The hatred against Prussia is so great that if their governments hesitate to take part in the present conflict the people will rise against them.

## IN SPAIN.

**No King and Neutral.**

PARIS, July 17, 1870.

The *Montreux* asserts that the Spanish Council has notified the Deputies that there will be no necessity for a meeting of the Cortes on the 20th inst., in consequence of the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidature.

The *Montreux* adds that it has positive assurance of the intention of Spain to keep clear of any complication in the impending struggle between France and Prussia.

## IN SPAIN.

**Prim Again for Victory.**

MADRID, July 17, 1870.

General Prim will go to victory.

## IN ITALY.

**City Demonstration for Germany.**

FLORENCE, July 17, 1870.

A great popular demonstration was made here to-day against France. Crowds collected in front of the Foreign Office and the German Embassy, and shouted, "Down with France!" "Viva Italian neutrality!" "Viva Prussia!"

## IN BELGIUM.

**Territorial Inviolability.**

BRUSSELS, July 17, 1870.

Belgium relies upon the British, French and Prussian assurances of neutrality for the immunity of her territory.

## Neutral's Naval Union.

ANTWERP, July 17, 1870.

The American squadron off Flushing has been joined by the English Channel fleet.

## IN ENGLAND.

**Hostilities Not Yet Announced—Neutral Advice from the Continent.**

LONDON, July 17, 1870.

The British Foreign Office has not yet received official notice of the declaration of war between France and Prussia.

Mr. Rouher last night told the French Senate that Prussian troops had passed the frontier of France.

Italy and Denmark assure the Powers of their intention to preserve a neutral attitude.

McMahon, Bazaine and Canrobert will command the three corps of the French army.

The troops of Saxony are in motion.

The Dutch reserves have been ordered out to protect the frontier.

The North German Parliament meets on the 20th inst. to vote the necessary credits for war expenses.

**THE WAR NEWS IN WASHINGTON.**

**The Agent of the North German Lloyd Steamers Canvassing for a Transfer of Register to the American Flag—The Fatal Blunder of Congress—Secretary Fish Intervening with Napoleon to Have the Mails Carried on Prussian Steamers Without Interference.**

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1870.

Gustave Schwab, the managing member of the North German Lloyd steamship line, arrived here to-day to consult with the authorities as to whether some step could be taken to prevent the interruption of the commerce between this country and the North German ports. Mr. Schwab had an interview with Secretary Boutwell among others, and endeavored to impress upon our financial Minister the necessity of urging upon the President the propriety of calling an extra session of Congress with a view to meeting the emergency by some appropriate legislation. Secretary Boutwell listened attentively to the reasons urged by Mr. Schwab without expressing any opinion himself. Mr. Schwab represented that the interests of this country demanded some action promptly, and endeavored to show that the cost of transporting freight here would be increased fifty per cent by the transfer of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg steamers to the British flag. These two lines have a fine fleet of some twenty-five or thirty steamships, and of course their transfer to England—giving the latter almost a complete monopoly of the carrying trade—would seriously affect our interests. Mr. Schwab had interviews with several Senators and members still remaining about the city, and from the views expressed by one and all of them concludes that there is no doubt if Congress could be got together next week without delay the recommendations for the President

would meet with a more favorable response from democrats as well as republicans.

Mr. Schwab also had an interview with Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, but what transpired has not leaked out. It is understood, however, that the Baron has succeeded in persuading Secretary Fish to send a despatch to Minister Wamburne instructing the latter to ask the French government to permit the German steamers carrying the United States mails to proceed on their voyages free from attack and to stop at any ports not under actual blockade. Secretary Fish has, in fact, sent a strong note of this kind to Mr. Wamburne, but it is believed it will have little effect upon the Emperor Napoleon. There is an opinion here that Napoleon desires a short and most effective campaign, and that he will not willingly surrender any means of crippling the power of Prussia.

**BARON GEROLT'S POSITION.**

There is a movement to have some younger and more vigorous representative than Baron Gerolt sent to this country during the present crisis. Gerolt is regarded as too slow and feeble for such an emergency as the present, and some of his countrymen consider that King William could strengthen his cause very materially by sending a more wide-awake Minister to our republican Court. The post of Prussian Minister to this country is difficult enough without being embarrassed by complaints and grumblings of this character.

**PROTECTION TO PRUSSIAN IN FRANCE.**

It is said that Secretary Fish has also instructed Minister Wamburne to offer protection to Prussians in France, for the reason that many of our naturalized citizens come from Prussia, and that the Prussian government has no representative in Paris.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO PRUSSIAN VESSELS.**

The Prussian Minister has telegraphed to various distant points in the way of instructions to German vessels.

## THE WAR EXCITEMENT IN NEWARK.

**The Germans of Newark in Sympathy with Prussia—Infidential Meeting Last Night—An Address to the American People and to President Grant.**

At Turner's Hall, Piano street, Newark, there was held last night a large and influential meeting of German citizens. Every ward in the city was represented. It was intended at first to be merely a formal, but so great is the feeling on the subject that the hall was crowded, and the decision was arrived at that the meeting be declared formal. An organization was effected by the appointment of Dr. Greiner as president and Dr. Charles F. Schlabach as secretary. On motion of the latter the following address was unanimously endorsed as the sentiment of thirty thousand Germans in Newark:—

**THE ADDRESS.**

We accept the present war between Prussia and France as the old struggle between Germanism and the Latin races—the peaceful, democratic development and growth of German civilization and the dying Cello-Romanism, which attempts to fight its last battle for existence.

The American citizen can never turn his sympathies to the Caesar of Romeanism, who during our civil war laid in wait, bandit-like, to stab this Union in the hour of its greatest danger. We see in the official permission and order to sing the "Marseillaise" a prostitution of the memories of the French revolution. We represent here the progressive principles inherent to the German races. We are Germanizing the United States.

German brothers across the ocean, we march with you in thought to the Rhine and across the Rhine, and if you need our help you shall have it—our worthy goods, blood and life. We are sixty million Germans in Europe. We Germans, all of you. Fight until every German has a German home. We find in the enthusiasm with which the German people plunge into this struggle the proof of the national consciousness, and the duty of our governments to give to this national consciousness its due.

We see in the calling together of the North German Parliament proof that the powers that be intend to govern with the people, not in spite of them, and we ask the representatives of the North German Parliament to do justice to fatherland and freedom.

We declare the United States the natural ally of Germany. We are sorry that our representatives in Congress have adjourned without taking measures to secure complete and safe international intercourse between the United States and Germany. We demand that President Grant call an extra session of Congress at once to secure free and safe international intercourse, peacefully if possible, forcibly if we must.

We demand an extra session of Congress at once and mobilization of our navy, and to secure free international intercourse, an offensive and defensive alliance with Germany, if necessary. Thousands of Germans in America will die to preserve this Union, and we demand the seal of justice upon a German-American alliance.

Resolved, That copies of this address be sent at once to the President of the United States, the Ambassador of the North German Bund, the North German Parliament, and that the press of the United States be requested to publish the address, and that of an enthusiastic character in favor of Prussia were made by various gentlemen. The utmost order and animation prevailed to the close.

**THE GERMAN STILL IN PARIS.**

No orders were received at the office of the agents of the Bremen steamship line yesterday concerning the steamship Hermann. She is still at her dock, and ready to put to sea should her commander be instructed to risk the chances of a run across the Atlantic. It is expected that definite orders will be received at the office of the company to-day.

**THE COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH RESERVES.**

General Nicolas Anne Theodule Changarnier, as commander of the French reserves is strongly significant of a desire on the part of the Emperor to unite all parties in the war against Germany. This veteran officer is now in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He distinguished himself in Algeria, gaining promotion after promotion for gallantry on the battle field. In 1848 he became Governor General of Algeria, and soon after was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly for the Department of the Loire. Leaving Algeria he went to Paris, where he participated conspicuously in the important events that transpired there. He took active part in suppressing the insurrection of June, 1848, which resulted in General Cavaignac assuming the dictatorship. After the elevation of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, Changarnier was placed in command of the entire military force in Paris. By the excellence of his arrangements and the vigor of his movements he crushed the attempted insurrection of June, 1849, with but small sacrifice of life. In 1850 he was removed from his command, some assert because Napoleon's influence and popularity with the people, others hold that it was because he entertained designs upon the office of President. But whatever the reason, it is certain that the Emperor Napoleon regarded him as his leader, and he was put forward by the conservative press as a candidate for the Presidency. The only defeat he suffered, however, was in the election of December, 1851, prevented his candidacy from amounting to anything. Soon after he was arrested and imprisoned, but was soon released. He then retired to Belgium, where he remained in exile until recently, when he returned to France. Notwithstanding his opposition to the Emperor he has always been a highly respected man. In 1859, Napoleon promoted him to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. His reconciliation with the Emperor and present position as a supporter of France in the war with Prussia are facts whose importance cannot be overestimated. While General Changarnier, on account of his advanced age, is hardly expected to take the field in active warfare, he will, as commander of the reserves, undoubtedly render great service to France, and be a valuable addition to the military councils of the Emperor.

**THE FRENCH RAN ROCHAMBEAU.**

The Great American Engine of War in the European Struggle—Her Formidable Character, Construction and Points of Offense and Defense—Alterations by the French Preparatory to War.

The most important vessel of war that will be used in the European conflict is now owned by France, having been purchased by the Emperor Napoleon in June, 1867, and formerly known as the Dunderberg, but now registered in the marine of France as the Rochambeau. This famous ran was built in this city by Mr. William H. Webb, the celebrated shipbuilder, under a contract with the Navy Department, and it was destroyed by the government for the United States Navy. At the close of the war,

when a general reduction took place in our navy, and when Congress neglected to compensate Mr. Webb for the immense outlays exceeding the contract price, her constructor secured the passage of an act by which the Dunderberg was placed at the disposal of Mr. Webb. Immediately propositions poured in from several South American Powers and from France and Prussia; but France offered the largest sum, and she was purchased by the personal direction of the Emperor, who had heard of her prowess and her wonderful offensive and defensive devices. It is said that Mr. Webb received 15,000,000 francs for the vessel as she stood.

The Dunderberg, now Rochambeau, was launched in the summer of 1863, after she had been in process of construction for three years. She is an immense iron-plated ram, displacing 7,000 tons of water. She is built of the best timber fore and aft, though some mendacious writers have had the audacity to make contrary assertions. She is 378 feet long, has 33 feet breadth of beam amidships and is 30 feet in the hold. She has a larger available deck surface than any war vessel ever constructed.

Her lines are original with Mr. Webb, and the principles upon which she is built are bold and progressive, but have been successful and brilliant in the past. She has no dead rise—that is, she is flat bottomed—and her bilges rise almost perpendicularly from the bottom. Forward she is sharp, and has an invulnerable iron ram five feet long, sharp pointed and so curved on the upper surface as to take the edge of a ship's side. It is this ram that is one of the destructive features of the Rochambeau. In the naval battle of Lissa the victory was won with this weapon; and that and other arguments have unanimously shown that in the future "running the enemy down" is more important than repeated broadsides.

It was computed by Admiral Goldsborough that the shock sustained by impact with the Rochambeau would be equal to the impression made by a cannon ball weighing 1,000 tons and moving at the velocity of 1,600 feet a second, provided the Rochambeau were steaming ten knots an hour.

If the Rochambeau had this great feature forward she had another of equally important, but which the French have destroyed—her overhang. This overhang was placed there by her builders to protect her screw and rudder from the attacks of the assailant of an antagonist. In her passage to Europe the Rochambeau demonstrated the value of this appendage, and it is not clear that the French authorities have not been guilty of a piece of folly in making the alterations.

Upon the stern deck is a casement 200 feet long, and a half feet high, and sixty wide, protected on top by iron deck plating; on the sides by forged iron plating nine inches thick, inclined to the deck at an angle of sixty degrees and backed by a layer of solid wood. This means of the casement sides renders it absolutely impossible for any projectile to penetrate, and it is not clear that the French authorities have not been guilty of a piece of folly in making the alterations.

The Rochambeau carries four 15-inch guns, purchased in this country, and two of which were mounted on the main deck. She also carries six 11-inch guns, and a half dozen 8-inch guns. Her battery with fourteen 15-inch shell guns of the Dahlgren pattern. Her battery also carries 300 tons and her plating 1,100 tons, making a heavy superimposed burden of 1,400 tons. Her screw has a diameter of 30 feet; her shaft one of 20 inches. Her engines are two of 3,000 horse power each, and she can carry 1,500 tons of coal, using but 70 a day. Her fire room, engine room, quarter and galley are all superb and were fitted up at great expense.

The Rochambeau sailed from this port on the 10th of July, 1867, and after a short stay at Newport, Rhode Island, she sailed for Europe. She has since that time been in the service of the Emperor, and has frequently made sixteen since her ownership in France.

She is buoyant in a seaway, steers easily, can turn with remarkable rapidity and she gracefully follows the water moving at the slightest application of power. She can concentrate the heaviest battery of the world, can annihilate an antagonist in her own harbor, and be secure from the movements of an entire squadron. She is the most terrible engine of war in the world, and Prussia will have to meet a powerful enemy conceived by American genius.

**THE HEATED TERM.**

Ninety-eight and a Half in the Shade—The Hottest Day for Many Years—Gases of Coup de Sol—The Hottest Day Ever Known in Philadelphia.

There were two principal topics of conversation in the metropolis yesterday, to the discussion of which all classes of citizens gave their best logical powers and gave all their strength. These were the French Prussian war and the sweltering weather. But such was the effect of the burning sun, the head-laden air and the fiery pavements upon the languid pedestrians and loungers and those who, too weary to go abroad, remained at home and roasted that conversation was carried on in monosyllables. For every word of comment, however, on the "little unpleasantness" which chiefly engaged the public mind, there was a shout of "France there were a thousand on the heat. It was